

## EXHIBIT A

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**ENDORSED FILED**  
**SAN MATEO COUNTY**

**AUG 27 2018**

Clerk of the Superior Court  
By: ANTONIO R. GERONIMO  
Deputy Clerk

10 **THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**  
11 **IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN MATEO**

12 Gregory Snider and Bryn Snider,

13 Plaintiffs,

14 v.

15 WELLS FARGO BANK N.A.; BSI  
16 FINANCIAL SERVICES;  
17 WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND  
18 SOCIETY, FSB D/B/A/  
19 CHRISTIANA TRUST, AS TRUSTEE  
20 FOR BROUGHAM FUND I TRUST,  
21 and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

22 Defendants.

CASE NO.:

**18 CIV 04465**

COMPLAINT FOR:

1. Breach of Contract;
2. Breach of Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing;
3. Violations of the Truth In Lending Act 15 U.S.C. § 1601 et seq.;
4. Negligence;
5. Violation of Business & Professions Code §17200.
6. Violation of Civil Code §2923.55;
7. Violation of Civil Code §2923.6;
8. Violation of Civil Code §2923.7;
9. Violation of Civil Code §2924.10;
10. Breach of Fiduciary Duty

[JURY TRIAL DEMANDED]

**BY FAX**

23 **COMES NOW**, Plaintiffs Gregory Snider and Bryn Snider ("Plaintiffs") and allege the  
24 following against Defendants, and each of them, as follows:

25 **I. THE REAL PROPERTY AND PARTIES**

26 1. Plaintiffs are and at all times herein relevant were adult individuals residing in  
27 Redwood City, in San Mateo County, California.

28 2. The action is against Defendants for damages, equitable and injunctive relief  
resulting from the Defendants' acts or omissions as set forth herein concerning modification and

1 securitization transactions for Plaintiffs' Subject Property located at 720 Palomar Dr. Redwood City,  
2 CA 94062. ("Subject Property.").

3 3. Defendant WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY, FSB D/B/A/  
4 CHRISTIANA TRUST, AS TRUSTEE FOR BROUGHAM FUND I TRUST ("WILMINGTON")  
5 is a purported beneficiary/investor of the Subject Loan and at all times herein relevant was  
6 engaged in business in the County of San Mateo.

7 4. Defendant BSI FINANCIAL SERVICES ("BSI") is the current servicer of the  
8 Subject Loan. BSI regularly engages in mortgage related activities in the State of California and in  
9 the County of San Mateo. Plaintiffs allege that BSI is WILMINGTON'S agent, as it collects  
10 payments and performs services on the Subject Loans on behalf of WILMINGTON.

11 5. Defendant WELLS FARGO BANK N.A. ("WELLS FARGO") was a purported  
12 beneficiary/investor of the Subject Loan and at all times herein relevant was engaged in business in  
13 the County of San Mateo. WELLS FARGO was the prior beneficiary of the Subject Loan and  
14 assigned the Deed of Trust to WILMINGTON in 2017.

15 6. All references to Defendants' capacity in recorded documents set forth in this  
16 Complaint are purported, whether specifically stated or not.

17 7. Whenever reference is made in this Complaint to any act of any corporate or other  
18 business Defendant, that reference shall mean that the corporation or other business did the acts  
19 alleged in this Complaint through its officers, directors, employees, agents and/or representatives  
20 while acting within the actual and ostensible scope of their authority.

21 8. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate or otherwise  
22 of Defendants named herein as DOES 1 through 50 are unknown to Plaintiff, who therefore sue  
23 said Defendants by such fictitious names, and Plaintiff will amend this Complaint to show their  
24 true names, involvement and capacities when the same has been ascertained. Plaintiff are  
25 informed and believe, and on that basis alleges, that each of the Defendants named herein as DOE  
26 was in some manner responsible for the harm and losses suffered by Plaintiffs and/or will be  
27 responsible for future harm and losses to Plaintiffs.

28



1 February 21, 2017, and recorded in San Mateo County on February 27, 2017 as document number  
2 2017-017491.

3 6. On February 22, 2017 servicing of the loan was transferred to BSI FINANCIAL  
4 SERVICES. This was communicated to Plaintiffs by letter from WELLS FARGO dated January  
5 31, 2017.

6 7. In 2011 Plaintiffs began to suffer a significant financial hardship when Plaintiffs  
7 income dropped on account of business difficulties at Mr. Sniders business ABS, his engineering  
8 corporation. The business ultimately failed in 2012, and Plaintiffs had to draw money from their  
9 401k retirement savings to make the mortgage payments. In addition, Plaintiff Ms. Snider was  
10 taking care of her ailing elderly mother and was not able to work because this care took up all of  
11 her time. By March 2013 the Plaintiffs could no longer make the payments and had exhausted their  
12 savings. Plaintiffs defaulted on the loan in or about April 2013. Plaintiffs immediately applied for a  
13 hardship deferment.

14 8. After Mr. Snider's business failed, he had to go back to find work as an employee  
15 in late 2013. Plaintiffs applied for a loan modification around that time as soon as Mr. Snider got a  
16 job and had regular income to support a modified loan.

17 9. WELLS FARGO wrongfully denied this loan modification on September 19, 2013  
18 with a letter from WELLS FARGO stating the Plaintiffs had excessive financial obligations. This  
19 was not true, and their financial obligations were not excessive or otherwise outside of the  
20 parameters for loan modification at the time.

21 10. During 2013 and 2014, Plaintiffs were shuffled through nine different WELLS  
22 FARGO home preservation specialists, which is the term for the Single Points of Contact agents  
23 (SPOC).

24 11. WELLS FARGO senior representative Perry Hilzendeger of the Home Preservation  
25 team informed Plaintiffs that they were denied modification because Plaintiff husband Mr. Snider  
26 was the only one who could apply for the modification or appeal, and the information submitted by  
27 Plaintiff wife Ms. Snider was not acceptable as she was not an authorized representative.

28

1 12. Plaintiffs submitted four complete loan modification applications in 2015, all of  
2 which were wrongfully denied. WELLS FARGO acknowledged the receipt of a complete  
3 application in a letter dated June 26, 2015. In a letter dated July 1, 2015 WELLS FARGO  
4 informed Plaintiffs that in response to their request for mortgage assistance, WELLS FARGO  
5 reviewed the application under the Proprietary Step Rate Modification for a short term lowered  
6 payment. WELLS FARGO denied the modification stating that Plaintiffs did not meet the  
7 requirements of this program because based on Plaintiffs' income of \$10,372.72 per month "we  
8 are unable to create an affordable mortgage payment that still meets the requirements of the  
9 program." This was false, and Plaintiffs allege that WELLS FARGO used the incorrect standards  
10 and calculations when making this determination.

11 13. Plaintiffs appealed the wrongful denial of the loan modification and WELLS  
12 FARGO never responded.

13 14. On or about July 7, 2015 at 10:00 AM Plaintiffs spoke on the phone with WELLS  
14 FARGO agent Nicky Laureles who told Plaintiffs that for an in-house modification could be  
15 obtained with a 59% debt to income ratio (DTI). Plaintiff's payment was \$5,291.19, which  
16 resulted in a 52% DTI, and therefore they should have qualified, but were wrongfully denied.

17 15. Plaintiffs submitted a loan modification application in June 2015 according to the  
18 requirements of the Proprietary Step Rate Program. In a letter dated June 29, 2015 WELLS  
19 FARGO denied them the modification based on the results of the Net Present Value (NPV)  
20 evaluation. This denial was wrongful because WELLS FARGO utilized an inaccurate property  
21 appraisal that significantly over-stated the value of the property.

22 16. In the same letter dated June 29, 2015 WELLS FARGO told Plaintiffs that they  
23 were reviewed for the MAP2R modification program. WELLS FARGO described the MAP2R  
24 program as "Program description: MAP2R modification is a home preservation product that  
25 modifies the original loan terms to temporarily lower the monthly payment over a specified period  
26 of time. If the modification of the loan terms include reduction of the interest rate, the rate will  
27 gradually increase over a specified period of time." This is an inaccurate and materially  
28

1 misleading description of the program, which was established by a court approved settlement of  
2 the Pick-A-Payment class action case.

3 17. WELLS FARGO wrongfully denied the MAP2R modification based on the results  
4 of the Net Present Value (NPV) evaluation. This denial was wrongful because WELLS FARGO  
5 utilized an inaccurate property appraisal that significantly over-stated the value of the property.

6 18. WELLS FARGO wrongfully denied Plaintiffs appeal of modification denial by  
7 alleging that the July 2015 appeal was not completed because authorized third party Erika  
8 Alvarado did not submit a requested rental agreement within 30 days. This is false because  
9 Plaintiffs never had a rental agreement with tenants to submit, and it was therefore unnecessary.  
10 This request for inapplicable documents improperly caused the modification appeal to be denied.

11 19. In September 2015, Plaintiffs sent in a payment to Wells Fargo in the amount of  
12 \$6,069.45 according to express instructions given to Plaintiffs by WELLS FARGO. However,  
13 WELLS FARGO wrongfully rejected that payment, and returned the check in a letter dated  
14 September 10, 2015.

15 20. WELLS FARGO wrongfully denied another loan modification application by using  
16 the excuse that there was not a large enough change in income since the last review to consider a  
17 new review. This was not true, because Plaintiffs' income had increased by \$30,000 per year.

18 21. Plaintiffs hired attorney David Chapman to help resolve their issues. Mr. Chapman  
19 sent a RESPA Qualified Written Request on or about January 2016. WELLS FARGO  
20 acknowledged receiving it by a letter to Plaintiffs dated January 19, 2016, but never adequately  
21 responded to the request as required by law and only sent a partial response.

22 22. In a letter dated February 24, 2016 WELLS FARGO responded to Mr. Chapman's  
23 inquiry related to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) complaint. WELLS FARGO  
24 states that it researched the account history and that dual tracking did not occur. This is false, and  
25 a material misrepresentation. The letter also states that WELLS FARGO force-placed insurance  
26 on the property in 2013 because they could not verify that the Plaintiffs had active homeowner's  
27 insurance. This is false, as the Plaintiffs had insurance. Plaintiffs have had homeowners insurance  
28 without interruption since 2008 with State Farm.

1           23.     WELLS FARGO has wrongfully imposed lender placed insurance on the property  
2 and billed the expense to Plaintiffs, despite having actual knowledge of Plaintiff's existing  
3 insurance. Plaintiffs have had the same homeowners insurance with State Farm since 2008. The  
4 Plaintiffs maintain their own insurance because the WELLS FARGO insurance does not provide  
5 sufficient coverage. Renee Huber was Plaintiffs' insurance agent for many years, and is the niece  
6 of Plaintiff Ms. Snider. Ms. Huber sent WELLS FARGO proof of insurance many times, and  
7 WELLS FARGO disregarded this and impounded the force placed insurance anyway for the  
8 purpose of making profits from agreements with the insurance companies.

9           24.     On June 12, 2013 WELLS FARGO paid \$5,698.00 for a lender placed homeowners  
10 insurance policy for coverage from March 13, 2013 to March 13, 2014. However on September  
11 20, 2013 WELLS FARGO received notice from State Farm that Plaintiffs had insurance. WELLS  
12 FARGO cancelled its policy and received a refund of \$4,182.00, but never gave the refund to  
13 Plaintiffs or accredited it to their account.

14           25.     In a mortgage statement dated September 16, 2015 WELLS FARGO discloses that  
15 it disbursed \$1,291 for homeowners insurance that year. This should not have been paid or charged  
16 to Plaintiffs because Plaintiffs had their own insurance policy, and WELLS FARGO knew it.

17           26.     WELLS FARGO also informed Plaintiffs in written correspondence that to review  
18 for potential modifications, WELLS FARGO needed to act in accordance with requirements set  
19 forth by the investor of the account. This is false information, because at this time, WELLS  
20 FARGO was the beneficiary/investor and the servicer, because Wells Fargo Home Mortgage is a  
21 division of WELLS FARGO BANK N.A. The letter states "If these are met, the investor may  
22 provide options to the customer in order to allow him to maintain ownership of the property." This  
23 is false, as the serving agreements provide that the servicer is in charge of modification and loss  
24 mitigation, not the investor. This is false and misleading information.

25           27.     WELLS FARGO stated in written correspondence to Plaintiffs that they don't  
26 qualify for HAMP because the loan balance is too high for the program. WELLS FARGO states  
27 that they reviewed for many loan modification options from August 2013 to August 2015 but were  
28 unable to offer assistance because the negative net present value (NPV) of the account. WELLS



1 FARGO states that only accounts with a positive NPV are eligible for payment assistance options.  
2 Plaintiffs allege on information and belief that these NPV calculations are incorrect based on  
3 inaccurate property value appraisals. This happened several times. For example, in 2016 WELLS  
4 FARGO asked Plaintiffs to get appraisals. Plaintiffs got three appraisals paying over \$600 each  
5 time for full walk-through appraisals, not simple BPO or drive-by appraisals, because those do not  
6 accurately depict the value of the property since there are serious unfinished repairs and issues  
7 with the house that significantly decrease the value of the property. Plaintiff faxed these appraisals  
8 to WELLS FARGO. WELLS FARGO told Plaintiff Ms. Snider on the phone that they were not  
9 the type of appraisals they accepted, and WELLS FARGO required license information for the  
10 appraisers. Ms. Snider submitted licensing items to WELLS FARGO. This caused a delay of  
11 several weeks. Then WELLS FARGO informed Plaintiffs that they would not rely on the walk-  
12 through appraisals obtained by Plaintiffs, but would rely on their own drive-by BPO appraisal.  
13 Plaintiffs believe this is a blatant attempt to wrongfully influence the outcome of the NPV test  
14 intended to result in loan modification denial. WELLS FARGO did a drive by appraisal to obtain  
15 a high valuation number that was used to deny modification of the loan.

16 28. Plaintiffs submitted another loan modification application on or about January  
17 2016. WELLS FARGO declined to review a new modification application by letter date January  
18 15, 2016 on account of a new review not being warranted as there was no significant change in  
19 income or financial situation, which is false.

20 29. Plaintiffs applied for another modification in August 2016 during their chapter 13  
21 bankruptcy case, and WELLS FARGO again wrongfully denied Plaintiffs a loan modification.  
22 Under the pretext of requesting more documentation, WELLS FARGO made a long list of  
23 requirements that are unnecessary, burdensome, and designed solely to cause delay and give  
24 excuse for denial.

25 30. WELLS FARGO again force-placed insurance on the property during the  
26 bankruptcy case even though Plaintiffs had insurance, and WELLS FARGO had actual knowledge  
27 of this. Wells Fargo illegally double charged Plaintiffs for this insurance.  
28

1 31. WELLS FARGO did not provide a single point of contact (SPOC) with adequate  
2 information to inform Plaintiffs of the status of the loan. Plaintiffs called many times and were  
3 unable to speak to a SPOC that could help them at any time since their April 2013 default on the  
4 loan.

5 32. WELLS FARGO used the wrong methods to review Plaintiffs for modifications and  
6 determine their financial hardships. WELLS FARGO wrongfully changed standards without  
7 notice, and used standards that were poorly defined.

8 33. A Notice of Default and Election to Sell ("NOD") dated October 21, 2015 was  
9 recorded by WELLS FARGO on October 22, 2015 in San Mateo County as document number  
10 2015-112290. The NOD stated that the amount of default was \$175,134.02 as of October 21,  
11 2015, and that payments were due since June 1, 2013. This was done while Plaintiffs had a  
12 pending loan modification application on file.

13 34. Attached to the NOD is a Declaration of Compliance, C.C.P. §2923.55(c), on which  
14 WELLS FARGO checked the box indicating that the mortgage servicer has exercised due  
15 diligence to contact the borrower pursuant to C.C.P. §2923.55(f). This declaration was signed by  
16 Pamela R. Baker, VP of Loan Documentation, on April 16, 2013. No due diligence phone call  
17 attempts were made because Plaintiffs were available at all times and did not receive any such  
18 calls, nor were aware of any missed calls on their cell phones from WELLS FARGO.

19 35. A Notice of Trustee Sale ("NOTS") dated February 11, 2016 was recorded by  
20 Barret Daffin Frappier Treder & Weiss LLP on February 16, 2016 as document number 2016-  
21 013519.

22 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

23 **Breach of Contract**

24 **(As Against All Defendants)**

25 36. Plaintiffs incorporate the allegations above and below as though they are stated  
26 herein.

1           37.     **Contract:** The Promissory Note dated March 21, 2007 for the Pick-A-Payment  
2 loan and the Deed of Trust dated March 21, 2007 together are the Subject Loan and are the  
3 contracts between the parties here.

4           38.     **Plaintiffs' Performance:** Plaintiffs performed under the Subject Loan contract by  
5 making payments, and by maintaining homeowner's insurance coverage. As soon as financial  
6 hardship made it so they could not pay in April 2013, they applied for a hardship deferment  
7 according to the lenders' policies for doing so, then shortly thereafter in September 2013 applied  
8 for a modification once their income was back to a level that would qualify them for a loan  
9 modification under existing programs at the time. Plaintiffs have maintained homeowners  
10 insurance as required by Paragraph 5 of the Deed of Trust.

11          39.     **Defendants Breach:** In Paragraph 5 of the Deed of Trust, it states that Plaintiff  
12 borrowers are required to pay homeowners insurance. Plaintiffs have maintained insurance on this  
13 property according to the terms of this contract. In Paragraph 7, it states that if borrower does not  
14 "keep my promises and agreements made in this Security Instrument" then the lender may  
15 purchase insurance required under paragraph 5. It also states that the lender is required to give  
16 notice to borrower before doing so. WELLS FARGO breached this contractual provision by  
17 obtaining force-placed insurance while the Plaintiffs borrowers had their own homeowners policy,  
18 and WELLS FARGO had actual notice of it. This breach was intentional and made so that WELLS  
19 FARGO might obtain commissions and profits from the insurance it places. This is a well-known  
20 illegal scheme that has been the subject of numerous lawsuits and published investigations.

21          40.     Defendants WILMINGTON and BSI are continuing to breach the contract now by  
22 continuing to charge Plaintiffs for lender placed insurance.

23          41.     WELLS FARGO also breached the contract by charging more interest that is  
24 allowed under the note. The promissory note provides for interest at 7%, but WELLS FARGO has  
25 charged up to 12% interest during the life of the loan in violation of the maximum interest rate  
26 allowed by the contract.

27          42.     WELLS FARGO breached the contract by rejecting payments that Plaintiffs sent in  
28 according to direct instruction from WELLS FARGO. In September 2015, Plaintiffs sent in a

1 payment to Wells Fargo in the amount of \$6,069.45 according to express instructions given to  
2 Plaintiffs by WELLS FARGO. However, WELLS FARGO wrongfully rejected that payment, and  
3 returned the check in a letter dated September 10, 2015.

4 43. **Damages:** As a proximate result of WELLS FARGO's breach of the contracts, and  
5 placing of unnecessary insurance, Plaintiffs were charged many thousands of dollars of  
6 unnecessary and illegal insurance premiums. Plaintiffs have suffered, and continue to suffer,  
7 damages in the form of increased arrears, interest, and penalties, as well as unjustified damage to  
8 their credit. Plaintiffs are now threatened with the potential loss of the Subject Property to  
9 foreclosure. Plaintiffs suffered further damages all within an amount that is within the jurisdiction  
10 of this court and according to proof at trial.

11 44. WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants, and each of them,  
12 as hereinafter set forth for compensatory damages, attorney fees under the mortgage contract, and  
13 injunctive relief to prevent further violations.

## 14 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

### 15 **Breach of Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing**

#### 16 **(As Against all Defendants)**

17 45. Plaintiffs incorporate the allegations above and below as though they are stated  
18 herein.

19 46. In every contract there is an implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing by each  
20 party not to do anything which will deprive the other parties of the benefits of the contract, and a  
21 breach of this covenant by failure to deal fairly or in good faith gives rise to an action for damages.

22 47. **Contract:** The Promissory Note dated March 21, 2007 for the Pick-A-Payment loan  
23 and the Deed of Trust dated March 21, 2007 together are the Subject Loan and are the contracts  
24 between the parties here.

25 48. **Plaintiffs' Performance:** Plaintiffs performed under the Subject Loan contract by  
26 making payments, and by maintaining homeowner's insurance coverage. As soon as financial  
27 hardship made it so they could not pay in April 2013, they applied for a hardship deferment  
28 according to the lenders' policies for doing so, then shortly thereafter in September 2013 applied

1 for a modification once their income was back to a level that would qualify them for a loan  
2 modification under existing programs at the time. Plaintiffs have maintained homeowners  
3 insurance as required by Paragraph 5 of the Deed of Trust.

4       49.     **Breach of Implied Covenant:** As set forth above, Defendants breached the  
5 covenant by obtaining insurance coverage that was unnecessary and expensive and provided  
6 inferior coverage. The Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing would require here that WELLS  
7 FARGO not place insurance where they have reason to believe that Plaintiffs maintain their own  
8 coverage. Plaintiffs have had State Farm insurance for many years. Their insurance agent Ms.  
9 Huber is the niece of Plaintiff Ms. Snider. Ms. Huber sent WELLS FARGO notice of insurance  
10 coverage many times at Ms. Sniders request because of this repeated problem of WELLS FARGO  
11 charging Plaintiffs for unnecessary insurance. Furthermore, even if any of the notices were  
12 accidentally sent late for any reason, or if WELLS FARGO had misplaced the notices, WELLS  
13 FARGO had record of State Farm insurance for many years and certainly knew how to reach the  
14 insurance company or agent to verify coverage before obtaining force-placed lender insurance.  
15 WELLS FARGO did not do this, and repeatedly acted in bad faith by charging Plaintiffs for  
16 unnecessary insurance.

17       50.     WELLS FARGO also violated this covenant by abusing its discretion and selecting  
18 a policy in bad faith with substandard coverage at an unreasonably high cost for the purpose of  
19 making profit at the expense of Plaintiffs.

20       51.     This expensive and substandard insurance was outside of the parties' reasonable  
21 expectations, and was for the sole purpose of making higher profits in the form of kickbacks and  
22 commissions.

23       52.     Each of Defendants' many denials of loan modification applications during the last  
24 five years will be shown to be wrongful and improper, each made in violation of the covenant of  
25 good faith and fair dealing. This is because each denial was based on an improper excuse, or  
26 application of incorrect standards, or failure to supervise agents, or gross negligence, or intentional  
27 misconduct. This began at WELLS FARGO and is continued now by WILMINGTON and BSI.



1 force placing insurance on the Plaintiffs' home and did not disclose the terms of those agreements,  
2 the profits, kickbacks, commissions, or any new disclosures. WELLS FARGO changed the terms  
3 of the agreement to allow kickbacks. Plaintiffs allege that these changes in terms amounted to an  
4 extension of new and additional credit through force-placed lender insurance premiums, and this  
5 new extension of credit requires disclosures which WELLS FARGO did not provide in violation of  
6 the TILA requirements.

7 60. WELLS FARGO is still presently charging Plaintiffs for unnecessary and illegal  
8 force-placed insurance.

9 61. Plaintiffs are entitled to damages and attorney fees and costs under 15 U.S.C.  
10 §1640(a).

11 62. WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants, and each of them,  
12 as hereinafter set forth.

#### 13 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

##### 14 **Negligence**

##### 15 **(As Against all Defendants)**

16 63. Plaintiffs incorporate the allegations above and below as though they are stated  
17 herein.

18 64. **Duty:** Defendants had a duty to act reasonably during the processing of Plaintiffs'  
19 loan modification application and the process of granting a permanent modification. To establish a  
20 duty of care, the court may consider the following factors:

21 65. **The transaction was intended to benefit Plaintiff-** All of the transactions regarding  
22 modifications were intended to benefit Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs were induced into the loan  
23 modification process on the promise that it would lower their monthly mortgage payments.

24 66. **Foreseeability of harm to Plaintiff-** It was foreseeable that if Defendants acted  
25 unreasonably in the processing of Plaintiffs' loan modification application and the granting of the  
26 permanent modification then Plaintiffs would be harmed, as Defendants knew that the transaction  
27 affected Plaintiffs' ability to pay their mortgage.

1           67.     Degree of certainty that Plaintiff suffered injury- Plaintiffs have suffered injury in  
2 that they forewent seeking other remedies and accumulated excess arrears and penalties. Plaintiffs  
3 spent countless hours, energy and resources in their attempts to obtain a loan modification.

4           68.     Closeness of the connection between Defendant's conduct and the harm suffered- If  
5 Defendants had not acted unreasonably during the loan modification process, Plaintiffs would have  
6 been able to seek other remedies and may have been able to avoid foreclosure proceedings.

7           69.     Moral blame attached to Defendant's conduct- Defendants are to blame for acting  
8 unreasonably in the modification process. As a result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiffs suffered  
9 extreme stress and anxiety due to imminent and sustained risk of loss of their family home and  
10 have suffered further damages.

11          70.     Policy of preventing future harm- The Court should prevent future harm by holding  
12 Defendants liable for their unreasonable conduct in processing Plaintiffs' loan modification  
13 applications.

14          71.     Breach of the Duty of Care: WELLS FARGO breached the duty of care by not  
15 properly supervising agents who changed or failed to implement or correctly apply the loan  
16 modification eligibility requirements. Each of the many loan modification applications submitted  
17 between 2013 and 2017 described in the statement of facts herein were wrongfully denied by  
18 WELLS FARGO agents not properly applying the standards. This includes the denial based on the  
19 NPV analysis which was calculated with the wrong property value, the incorrect application of the  
20 monthly income and debt to income ratios, and Defendant's claiming that Plaintiffs failed to  
21 submit documents that were either not required, or had already been submitted, such as the  
22 requirement of the rental agreement. The MAP2R modification program was described  
23 improperly in a letter to Plaintiffs which indicates WELLS FARGO agents are not properly  
24 reviewing letters before they go out, and not informing Plaintiffs of the true and accurate nature  
25 and requirements of the modification program.

26          72.     WELLS FARGO breached the duty of care by telling Plaintiffs to make payments,  
27 then rejecting the payments. In September 2015, Plaintiffs sent in a payment to Wells Fargo in the  
28 amount of \$6,069.45 according to express instructions given to Plaintiffs by WELLS FARGO.



1 However, WELLS FARGO wrongfully rejected that payment, and returned the check in a letter  
2 dated September 10, 2015.

3 73. WELLS FARGO breached the duty of care by not using the correct property  
4 valuation appraisals supplied by Plaintiffs that were full on-site walk-through appraisals that  
5 properly accounted for the dilapidated nature of the interior, and the unfinished construction  
6 projects that decreased the value of the properties. WELLS FARGO has a duty to review  
7 appraisals and not to use its own BPO drive-by appraisals that are inherently less accurate.

8 74. WELLS FARGO was negligent in training and equipping the Single Point of  
9 Contact agents to be able to answer Plaintiffs questions about their modifications, and Plaintiffs  
10 struggled to obtain useful information from uninformed agents.

11 75. **Damages:** As a proximate result of Defendants' conduct in violating their duty to  
12 act reasonably in the modification process, Plaintiffs have suffered injury. Specifically, Plaintiffs  
13 spent time, energy and resources in their attempts to obtain a loan modification, experienced  
14 damage to their credit, suffered increased interest and arrears that they would not have otherwise  
15 incurred, forewent seeking other remedies and solutions, suffered extreme emotional stress,  
16 distress, anxiety, depression, and insomnia, incurred legal fees and costs, and now face the  
17 imminent loss of the Subject Property, all within an amount that is within the jurisdiction of this  
18 court and according to proof at trial.

19 76. WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants, and each of them,  
20 as hereinafter set forth.

21 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

22 **Violation of Business and Professions Code §17200**

23 **(As Against all Defendants)**

24 77. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth above and below as  
25 though fully set forth herein.

26 78. Plaintiffs allege that the unlawful acts and practices of Defendants alleged herein  
27 constitute unlawful or unfair business practices within the meaning of California Business and  
28

1 Professions Code §17200, et seq. unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice and unfair,  
2 deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising.

3 79. Specifically, Defendants have repeatedly and wrongfully denied loan modification  
4 to Plaintiffs numerous times when Plaintiffs qualified for the modifications, as described in the  
5 general factual allegations herein. WELLS FARGO was under court order to do so in the Pick-A-  
6 Payment class action settled in 2011, but continually failed to abide by many rules established by  
7 that settlement, and by the California Home Owner Bill of Rights (HBOR), and CFPB rules.  
8 WELLS FARGO is liable for this wrongful and illegal conduct under §17200.

9 80. It is unfair and misleading for WELLS FARGO to have completely  
10 mischaracterized the MAP2R modification program in the June 29, 2015 letter to Plaintiffs. It was  
11 illegal under HBOR for the Notice of Default to be recorded under §2923.55 and §2923.6 as  
12 described below.

13 81. WELLS FARGO is liable under §17200 for obtaining force-placed lender  
14 homeowner insurance on the property and charging Plaintiffs for it when WELLS FARGO had  
15 actual knowledge that Plaintiffs had their own valid current policies, and had for many years without  
16 any gap in coverage. This has amounted to many thousands of dollars in illegal extra escrow  
17 charges to Plaintiffs account. The mortgage statements show these amounts being charged, and  
18 letters from WELLS FARGO to Plaintiff admit charging thousands of dollars, then receiving  
19 notice of borrower's own insurance policy with State Farm, then obtaining a refund of WELLS  
20 FARGO's payments, but not crediting that amount to Plaintiffs escrow account. In other words,  
21 charging Plaintiffs for escrow payments not made by WELLS FARGO. Plaintiffs allege and  
22 believe that this is in furtherance of a plan by WELLS FARGO to make money from lender placed  
23 insurance policies that cost significantly more than borrower placed insurance, because WELLS  
24 FARGO has relationships or agreements for profit sharing from this more expensive insurance.  
25 This is an unfair business practice.

26 82. Further, Defendants committed numerous acts of negligence in the handling and  
27 processing of Plaintiffs' loan modification applications as described above.  
28

1           83.     The totality of WELLS FARGO's conduct was inherently unfair to Plaintiffs as it  
2 was against public policy, immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous and substantially injurious  
3 to Plaintiffs, specifically, and consumers, in general. Plaintiffs were tricked into the Pick-A-  
4 Payment loan which has a well established reputation in many court cases as having been falsely  
5 advertised and harmful to borrowers. Then when Plaintiffs inevitably defaulted, WELLS FARGO  
6 repeatedly refused modifications willfully and wrongfully in an effort to keep Plaintiffs in default  
7 because WELLS FARGO makes a greater profit servicing loans in default. There is no other  
8 explanation for such a long series of wrongful loan modification denials where Plaintiffs' have  
9 documented the ability to pay and qualify for modification.

10           84.     Additionally, WELLS FARGO's conduct as described throughout this Complaint  
11 was unfair in that the negative impact on Plaintiffs (as described above) far outweighs any benefit  
12 to WELLS FARGO. WELLS FARGO exploited its superior position in the transaction in attempts  
13 to affect a wrongful foreclosure despite Plaintiffs' attempt to seek a loan modification in good faith  
14 and Plaintiffs' compliance with all requirements for the MAP2R modification program that  
15 WELLS FARGO was under court order to implement in the Pick-A-Payment class action.

16           85.     On June 12, 2013 WELLS FARGO paid \$5,698.00 for a lender placed homeowners  
17 insurance policy for coverage from March 13, 2013 to March 13, 2014. However on September  
18 20, 2013 WELLS FARGO received notice from State Farm that Plaintiffs had insurance. WELLS  
19 FARGO cancelled its policy and received a refund of \$4,182.00, but never gave the refund to  
20 Plaintiffs or accredited it to their account. This is illegal and unfair, and allowed WELLS FARGO  
21 to obtain money it otherwise was not entitled to.

22           86.     Defendants also engaged in the unfair practice of dual-tracking by proceeding  
23 towards foreclosure while Plaintiffs were in the loan modification process.

24           87.     By engaging in the above-described acts and practices which include intentionally  
25 misleading Plaintiffs, to their detriment, Defendants engaged in acts likely to deceive Plaintiffs and  
26 the general public in violation of California Business and Professions Code §17200, et seq.

27           88.     Further, Defendants have acted in a manner that is both wrongful and likely to  
28 mislead members of the general public in their actions regarding Plaintiffs' loan modification.

1           89.       As a result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiffs have suffered and continue  
2 to suffer injury, including but not limited to fees and penalties, and increased interest and arrears  
3 that they would not have otherwise incurred. This includes many thousands of dollars for insurance  
4 premiums they are not allowed to charge Plaintiffs for homeowners insurance. The exact amounts  
5 will be determined in discovery. Further, Plaintiffs spent time and money engaging in the  
6 modification process and gave Defendants access to personal financial data that they were  
7 otherwise not entitled to receive. Moreover, Plaintiffs have incurred legal fees and expenses to  
8 enforce their rights, and have suffered and continue to suffer additional damages all within an  
9 amount that is within the jurisdiction of this court and according to proof at trial. Plaintiffs seek  
10 restitution and disgorgement of the fees and penalties assessed to their account.

11           90.     WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants, and each of them,  
12 as hereinafter set forth.

### SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

**Violation of Cal. Civ. Code §2923.55**

**(As Against all Defendants)**

16           91.     Plaintiffs incorporate the allegations above and below as though they are stated  
17 herein.

92. Pursuant to Civil Code 2923.55: (1) A mortgagee, trustee, beneficiary, or authorized agent may not file a notice of default pursuant to Section 2924 until 30 days after initial contact is made as required by paragraph (2) or 30 days after satisfying the due diligence requirements as described in subdivision (g).

93. A Notice of Default and Election to Sell ("NOD") dated October 21, 2015 was recorded by WELLS FARGO on October 22, 2015 in San Mateo County as document number 2015-112290. Attached to the NOD is a Declaration of Compliance, C.C.P. §2923.55(c), on which WELLS FARGO checked the box indicating that the mortgage servicer has exercised due diligence to contact the borrower pursuant to C.C.P. §2923.55(f). This declaration was signed by Pamela R. Baker, VP of Loan Documentation, on April 16, 2013.

1           94. Defendants violated this law because the never reached out to Plaintiffs as  
2 described in the Declaration. The Plaintiffs had the same phone numbers, and were available to be  
3 contacted during that time, but did not receive such contacts, nor any of the notices required by law  
4 under this section to be given, including to assess their financial situation, explore options to avoid  
5 foreclosure, nor provided the toll-free telephone number made available by the United States  
6 Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to find a HUD-certified housing  
7 counseling agency.

8           95. WELLS FARGO violated the due diligence requirement by not attempting to  
9 contact the borrower by telephone at least three times at different hours and on different days.

10          96. WELLS FARGO violated the due diligence requirement by not sending a certified  
11 letter, with return receipt requested with the required information.

12          97. Plaintiffs' deed of trust was recorded in 2006, secured by the owner-occupied  
13 Subject Property which was and is the principal residence of the Plaintiffs, containing no more  
14 than four dwelling units.

15          98. The provisions of Civil Code 2923.55 may be enforced by a private right of action.

16          99. At all times, Plaintiffs were available to be contacted either in person or  
17 telephonically in order to assess their financial situation and explore options to avoid foreclosure.  
18 However, Defendants have refused and failed to engage in such a meeting.

19          100. Despite Defendants' failure to comply with these statutory requirements, a Notice  
20 of Default was recorded against the property.

21          101. Tender of the mortgage indebtedness is not a prerequisite to bringing an action  
22 under section 2923.55.

23          102. As a result of the failure of Defendants to comply with the provisions of 2923.55,  
24 the NOD is defective and unenforceable and Plaintiffs are entitled to an injunction prohibiting  
25 foreclosure proceedings per said NOD, an order or judgment for either removal of the NOD from  
26 the County Recorder's Office or if the NOD is not removable because it is a recorded document  
27 then an order for its rescission and general and special damages according to proof.  
28

103. Plaintiffs allege that they have suffered prejudice in that they were not made aware of other foreclosure alternatives, besides a loan modification, before the NOD was recorded. Plaintiffs were also not afforded the opportunity to seek housing counseling through the toll-free phone line.

104. Plaintiffs have suffered and will continue to suffer damages as a result of Defendants' failure to comply with Civil Code § 2923.55. Plaintiffs' credit has been damaged, they have been forced to expend legal fees and costs and Plaintiffs now face wrongful foreclosure proceedings and face the imminent loss of both title and possession of the Subject Property.

105. WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants, and each of them, as hereinafter set forth.

### SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

**Violation of Cal. Civ. Code §2923.6**

**(As Against all Defendants)**

106. Plaintiffs incorporate the allegations above and below as though they are stated herein.

107. Pursuant to Civil Code 2923.6(c): If a borrower submits a complete application for a first lien loan modification offered by, or through, the borrower's mortgage servicer, a mortgage servicer, mortgagee, trustee, beneficiary, or authorized agent shall not record a notice of default or notice of sale, or conduct a trustee's sale, while the complete first lien loan modification application is pending.

108. Defendants violated this law by recording the Notice of Default and Election to Sell ("NOD") on October 22, 2015 while a modification application was pending that Plaintiff's had submitted a number of weeks prior to that date, and before the servicer made a written determination that the borrower is not eligible for a first lien loan modification, and any appeal period pursuant to subdivision (d) has expired. The answer had not been received, and the appeal time had not expired.

109. Plaintiffs' deed of trust was recorded in or around 2006, secured by the owner-occupied Subject Property which was and is the principal residence of the Plaintiffs, containing no more than four dwelling units.

110. The provisions of Civil Code 2923.6 may be enforced by a private right of action.

111. Tender of the mortgage indebtedness is not a prerequisite to bringing an action under section 2923.6.

112. As a result of the failure of defendants or anyone to comply the provisions of 2923.6, the NOD is defective and unenforceable and Plaintiffs are entitled to an injunction prohibiting foreclosure proceedings per said NOD, an order or judgment for either removal of the NOD from the County Recorder's Office or if the NOD is not removable because it is a recorded document then an order for its rescission and general and special damages according to proof.

113. Plaintiffs allege that they have suffered prejudice in that WELLS FARGO was dual-tracking Plaintiffs' loan, actively moving towards foreclosure while Plaintiffs were in the loan modification process, and rendering all alleged attempts to help Plaintiffs with the loan modification to be moot and contrary to WELLS FARGO's actual intentions.

114. Plaintiffs have and will continue to suffer damages as a result of Defendants' failure to comply with Civil Code § 2923.6. Plaintiffs' credit has been damaged, they have been forced to expend legal fees and costs and Plaintiffs now face wrongful foreclosure proceedings and face the imminent loss of both title and possession of the Subject Property.

115. WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants, and each of them, as hereinafter set forth.

### EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

**Violation of Cal. Civ. Code §2923.7**

(As Against all Defendants)

116. Plaintiffs incorporate the allegations above and below as though they are stated herein.

117. Pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code §2923.7: Upon request from a borrower who requests a foreclosure prevention alternative, the mortgage servicer shall promptly establish a single point of

1 contact (SPOC) and provide to the borrower one or more direct means of communication with the  
2 single point of contact, and provides a list of obligations and responsibilities of this person.

3 118. Defendants violated this rule by not providing a knowledgeable SPOC. There were  
4 constant changes in the individual SPOC. The SPOC rarely had any useful information, and could  
5 not communicate the process by which a borrower may apply for an available foreclosure  
6 prevention alternative and the deadline for any required submissions to be considered for these  
7 options. This occurred many times between 2013 and present. It was obvious from the  
8 conversations that the SPOC's assigned to Plaintiffs matter did not have access to current  
9 information and personnel sufficient to timely, accurately, and adequately inform the borrower of  
10 the current status of the foreclosure prevention alternative. The exact details of these interactions  
11 will be obtained in discovery, as the names of the agents, dates of the calls, and content of the  
12 conversations are in the records possessed by Defendants.

13 119. Beginning in early 2013, Plaintiffs began attempts to obtain a loan modification  
14 from WELLS FARGO. The persons designated as Plaintiffs' single point of contact failed to  
15 communicate foreclosure prevention alternatives to Plaintiff that were specifically required to do  
16 so under the MAP2R program as required by the class action Settlement Agreement in the IN RE:  
17 WACHOVIA CORP. "PICK-A-PAYMENT" MORTGAGE MARKETING AND SALES  
18 PRACTICES LITIGATION, Northern District of California Case Number M:09-CV-2015-JF.

19 120. The information received from the SPOC verbally was similar to the description in  
20 a letter dated June 29, 2015 where WELLS FARGO inaccurately described the MAP2R program  
21 as a short term program, which is false. The explanations of the SPOC are irreconcilable with the  
22 actual documents establishing the loan modification program, and this is a violation of Cal. Civ.  
23 Code §2923.7.

24 121. As a result, Plaintiffs experienced delays in the processing of their loan  
25 modification, were in the dark as to the status of their loan modification applications, spent  
26 additional and unnecessary time, energy and resources in their attempts to obtain a loan  
27 modification and attempts to communicate with their assigned SPOC. Plaintiffs now face the  
28 possible loss of title of the Subject Property.





1           130.   (4) Any deficiency in the borrower's first lien loan modification application.”

2           131.   In this case, WELLS FARGO failed to provide notices for numerous loan  
3 modification applications described in this complaint from 2013 through 2017. During the most  
4 recent several loan modification applications since 2015, WELLS FARGO failed to provide a  
5 notice that accurately described the loan modification process, notified Plaintiffs of deadlines,  
6 noted the expiration date of submitted documents, or accurately described the deficiency in  
7 Plaintiffs’ loan modification application. Plaintiffs allege that they suffered prejudice in that they  
8 were not informed of the alleged deficiencies in a manner which allowed them to cure any alleged  
9 deficiency before arrears mounted to a level Plaintiffs would be unable to cure.

10          132.   Plaintiffs have and will continue to suffer damages as a result of Defendants’ failure  
11 to comply with Civil Code §2924.10. Plaintiffs were denied their opportunity to accept the loan  
12 modification and now face a loss of possession and ownership of the Subject Property, their credit  
13 has been damaged, and they have been forced to expend legal fees and costs.

14          133.   WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants, and each of them,  
15 as hereinafter set forth.

16                                   **TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

17                                   **Breach of Fiduciary Duty**

18                                   **(As Against all WELLS FARGO)**

19          134.   Plaintiffs incorporate the allegations above and below as though they are stated  
20 herein.

21          135.   WELLS FARGO is a fiduciary to Plaintiffs because WELLS FARGO maintains the  
22 escrow fund for payment of property taxes and insurance. As a fiduciary, WELLS FARGO owes a  
23 duty to Plaintiffs to act with the utmost good faith in the best interest of the Plaintiffs principal.  
24 WELLS FARGO breached this duty by charging too much for unnecessary insurance solely to  
25 make a profit for itself at the expense of Plaintiffs. The Plaintiffs suffered damages in the form of  
26 paying increased escrow premiums for insurance they did not need at the time because they were  
27 already paying for their own coverage. Plaintiffs are entitled to damages for the thousands of  
28 dollars in premiums WELLS FARGO charged Plaintiffs.

1 136. WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants, and each of them,  
2 as hereinafter set forth.

3 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

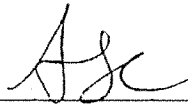
4 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiffs pray judgment as follows:

- 5 a. For compensatory damages in an amount to be determined by proof at trial;  
6 b. For special damages in an amount to be determined by proof at trial;  
7 c. For general damages in an amount to be determined by proof at trial;  
8 d. For punitive damages;  
9 e. For restitution, disgorgement and all other available equitable relief;  
10 f. For an injunction preventing Defendants from proceeding with the foreclosure  
11 sale;  
12 g. For an injunction enjoining Defendants from proceeding with the foreclosure as a  
13 result of the violations of Cal. Civ. Code §§2923.55, 2923.6, 2923.7, and 2924.10  
14 and ordering Defendants to rescind the Notice of Default;  
15 h. For statutory damages and attorney's fees as a result of the willful or reckless  
16 violation of Cal. Civ. Code §§2923.55, 2923.6, 2923.7, and 2924.10;  
17 i. For attorney's fees and costs of this action pursuant to the terms of the Subject  
18 Deed of Trust;  
19 j. For any prejudgment or other interest according to law; and  
20 k. For such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

21 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

22 JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

23 DATED: August 27, 2018

24   
25 \_\_\_\_\_  
26 Andrew J. Christensen  
27 Attorney for Plaintiffs  
28 Gregory Snider and Bryn Snider

## EXHIBIT B

**SUMMONS**  
**(CITACION JUDICIAL)**

SUM-100

**NOTICE TO DEFENDANT:**  
**(AVISO AL DEMANDADO):**

WELLS FARGO BANK N.A.; BSI FINANCIAL SERVICES; WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY, FSB D/B/A/ CHRISTIANA TRUST, AS TRUSTEE FOR BROUGHAM FUND 1 TRUST, and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive

**YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF:**  
**(LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE):**

Gregory Snider and Bryn Snider

FOR COURT USE ONLY  
(SOLO PARA USO DE LA CORTE)  
**ENDORSED FILED**

**SAN MATEO COUNTY**

AUG 27 2018

Clerk of the Superior Court  
By: **ANTONIO R. GERONIMO**  
Deputy Clerk

**NOTICE!** You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information below.

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center ([www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp](http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp)), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.

There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site ([www.lawhelpcalifornia.org](http://www.lawhelpcalifornia.org)), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center ([www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp](http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp)), or by contacting your local court or county bar association. **NOTE:** The court has a statutory lien for waived fees and costs on any settlement or arbitration award of \$10,000 or more in a civil case. The court's lien must be paid before the court will dismiss the case. **AVISO!** Lo han demandado. Si no responde dentro de 30 días, la corte puede decidir en su contra sin escuchar su versión. Lea la información a continuación.

Tiene 30 DÍAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entregue una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefónica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California ([www.sucorte.ca.gov](http://www.sucorte.ca.gov)), en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario de la corte que le dé un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia.

Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, ([www.lawhelpcalifornia.org](http://www.lawhelpcalifornia.org)), en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California, ([www.sucorte.ca.gov](http://www.sucorte.ca.gov)) o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales. **AVISO:** Por ley, la corte tiene derecho a reclamar las cuotas y los costos exentos por imponer un gravamen sobre cualquier recuperación de \$10,000 ó más de valor recibida mediante un acuerdo o una concesión de arbitraje en un caso de derecho civil. Tiene que pagar el gravamen de la corte antes de que la corte pueda desechar el caso.

The name and address of the court is: San Mateo County Superior Court  
(El nombre y dirección de la corte es):  
400 County Center  
Redwood City, CA 94063

CASE NUMBER:  
(Número del Caso):  
**18CIV04465**

The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is:  
(El nombre, la dirección y el número de teléfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es):  
Andrew J. Christensen

1970 Broadway, Suite 550, Oakland, CA 94612  
(510) 761-7183

DATE: **AUG 27 2018**  
(Fecha)

**RODINA M. CATALANO**

Clerk, by  
(Secretario)

**ANTONIO R. GERONIMO**

Deputy  
(Adjunto)

(For proof of service of this summons, use Proof of Service of Summons (form POS-010).)  
(Para prueba de entrega de esta citación use el formulario Proof of Service of Summons, (POS-010)).

(SEAL)

**NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVED: You are served**

1. ☐ as an individual defendant.  
2. ☐ as the person sued under the fictitious name of (specify):

3. ☒ on behalf of (specify): Wells Fargo Bank N.A.

under: ☒ CCP 416.10 (corporation)

☐ CCP 416.20 (defunct corporation)

☐ CCP 416.40 (association or partnership)


☐ other (specify):

☐ CCP 416.60 (minor)

☐ CCP 416.70 (conservatee)

☐ CCP 416.90 (authorized person)

4. ☐ by personal delivery on (date):

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address): Andrew J. Christensen, Attorney At Law 1970 Broadway, Suite 550 Oakland CA 94612 Andrew@CaliforniaHomeLawyer.com TELEPHONE NO.: 510-761-7183 FAX NO.: 510-680-3430 ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Plaintiffs Gregory Snider and Bryn Snider		FOR COURT USE ONLY  <b>FILED</b> <b>SAN MATEO COUNTY</b>  AUG 27 2018 Clerk of the Superior Court DEPUTY CLERK	
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF San Mateo STREET ADDRESS: 400 County Center MAILING ADDRESS: Same CITY AND ZIP CODE: Redwood City, CA 94063 BRANCH NAME:		18 - CIV - 04465 CCCS Civil Case Cover Sheet 1345871 	
CASE NAME: Snider v. Wells Fargo et al.		CASE NUMBER: <b>18 CIV 04465</b>	
<b>CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Unlimited</b> (Amount demanded exceeds \$25,000) <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Limited</b> (Amount demanded is \$25,000 or less)		<b>Complex Case Designation</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Counter</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Joinder</b> Filed with first appearance by defendant (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.402)	
JUDGE:		DEPT:	

Items 1-6 below must be completed (see instructions on page 2).

BY FAX

1. Check one box below for the case type that best describes this case:
- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <b>Auto Tort</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> Auto (22)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Uninsured motorist (46)<br><b>Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos (04)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Product liability (24)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Medical malpractice (45)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Other PI/PD/WD (23)<br><b>Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> Business tort/unfair business practice (07)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Civil rights (08)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Defamation (13)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Fraud (16)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual property (19)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Professional negligence (25)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Other non-PI/PD/WD tort (35)<br><b>Employment</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> Wrongful termination (36)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Other employment (15) | <b>Contract</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> Breach of contract/warranty (06)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Rule 3.740 collections (09)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Other collections (09)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Insurance coverage (18)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Other contract (37)<br><b>Real Property</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> Eminent domain/inverse condemnation (14)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Wrongful eviction (33)<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other real property (26)<br><b>Unlawful Detainer</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> Commercial (31)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Residential (32)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Drugs (38)<br><b>Judicial Review</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> Asset forfeiture (05)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Petition re: arbitration award (11)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Writ of mandate (02)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Other judicial review (39) | <b>Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation</b><br>(Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.400-3.403)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Antitrust/Trade regulation (03)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Construction defect (10)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Mass tort (40)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Securities litigation (28)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Environmental/Toxic tort (30)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Insurance coverage claims arising from the above listed provisionally complex case types (41)<br><b>Enforcement of Judgment</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> Enforcement of judgment (20)<br><b>Miscellaneous Civil Complaint</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> RICO (27)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Other complaint (not specified above) (42)<br><b>Miscellaneous Civil Petition</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> Partnership and corporate governance (21)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Other petition (not specified above) (43) |
|--|---|---|
2. This case ☐ is ☒ is not complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court. If the case is complex, mark the factors requiring exceptional judicial management:
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a. <input type="checkbox"/> Large number of separately represented parties<br>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Extensive motion practice raising difficult or novel issues that will be time-consuming to resolve<br>c. <input type="checkbox"/> Substantial amount of documentary evidence | d. <input type="checkbox"/> Large number of witnesses<br>e. <input type="checkbox"/> Coordination with related actions pending in one or more courts in other counties, states, or countries, or in a federal court<br>f. <input type="checkbox"/> Substantial postjudgment judicial supervision |
|--|--|
3. Remedies sought (check all that apply): a. ☒ monetary     b. ☒ nonmonetary; declaratory or injunctive relief     c. ☒ punitive
4. Number of causes of action (specify): 10
5. This case ☐ is ☒ is not a class action suit.
6. If there are any known related cases, file and serve a notice of related case. (You may use form CM-015.)

Date: August 27, 2018  
 Andrew J. Christensen

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

(SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)

**NOTICE**

- Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the first paper filed in the action or proceeding (except small claims cases or cases filed under the Probate Code, Family Code, or Welfare and Institutions Code). (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.220.) Failure to file may result in sanctions.
- File this cover sheet in addition to any cover sheet required by local court rule.
- If this case is complex under rule 3.400 et seq. of the California Rules of Court, you must serve a copy of this cover sheet on all other parties to the action or proceeding.
- Unless this is a collections case under rule 3.740 or a complex case, this cover sheet will be used for statistical purposes only.

Page 1 of 2

NOTICE OF CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

Gregory Snider and Bryn Snider

**ENDORSED FILED**

SAN MATEO COUNTY

Case No: \_\_\_\_\_

18CIV04465

Vs.

AUG 27 2018

Date: JAN 09 2019

Wells Fargo et al

Clerk of the Superior Court  
By: ANTONIO R. GERONIMO  
Deputy Clerk

Time: 9:00 AM

Dept. \_\_\_\_\_ -on Tuesday & Thursday

Dept. 11 -on Wednesday & Friday

You are hereby given notice of your Case Management Conference. The date, time, and department have been written above.

1. In accordance with applicable California Rules of the Court and local Rules 2.3(d)1-4 and 2.3(m), you are hereby ordered to:
  - a. Serve all named defendants and file proofs of service on those defendants with the court within 60-days of filing the complaint (CRC 201.7).
  - b. Serve a copy of this notice, Case Management Statement and ADR Information Sheet on all named parties in this action.
  - c. File and serve a completed Case Management Statement at least 15-days before the Case Management Conference [CRC212(g)]. Failure to do so may result in monetary sanctions.
  - d. Meet and confer, in person or by telephone, to consider each of the issues identified in CRC212(f) no later than 30-days before the date set for the Case Management Conference.
2. If you fail to follow the orders above, you are ordered to show cause why you should not be sanctioned. The Order to Show Cause hearing will be at the same time as the Case Management Conference hearing. Sanctions may include monetary, evidentiary or issue sanctions as well as striking pleadings and/or dismissal.
3. Continuances of Case Management Conferences are highly disfavored unless good cause is shown.
4. Parties may proceed to an appropriate dispute resolution process ("ADR") by filing a Stipulation to ADR and Proposed Order (see attached form). If plaintiff files a Stipulation to ADR and Proposed Order electing to proceed to judicial arbitration, the Case Management Conference will be taken off the court calendar and the case will be referred to the Arbitration Administrator. If plaintiffs and defendants file a completed stipulation to another ADR process (e.g., mediation) 10-days prior to the first scheduled Case Management Conference, the Case Management Conference will be continued for 90-days to allow parties time to complete their ADR session. The court will notify parties of their new Case Management Conference date.
5. If you have filed a default or a judgment has been entered, your case is not automatically taken off Case Management Conference Calendar. If "Does", "Roes", etc. are named in your complaint, they must be dismissed in order to close the case. If any party is in bankruptcy, the case is stayed only as to that named party.
6. You are further ordered to appear in person\* (or through your attorney of record) at the Case Management Conference noticed above. You must be thoroughly familiar with the case and fully authorized to proceed.
7. The Case Management judge will issue orders at the conclusion of the conference that may include:
  - a. Referring parties to voluntary ADR and setting an ADR completion date;
  - b. Dismissing or severing claims or parties;
  - c. Setting a trial date.
8. The Case Management judge may be the trial judge in this case.

For further information regarding case management policies and procedures, see the court's website at: [www.sanmateocourt.org](http://www.sanmateocourt.org)

\*Telephonic appearances at case management conferences are available by contacting CourtCall, LLC, an independent vendor, at least five business days prior to the scheduled conference (see attached CourtCall information).

1. Party or parties (answer one):
  - a. ☐ This statement is submitted by party (name):
  - b. ☐ This statement is submitted jointly by parties (names):
2. Complaint and cross-complaint (to be answered by plaintiffs and cross-complainants only)
  - a. The complaint was filed on (date):
  - b. ☐ The cross-complaint, if any, was filed on (date):
3. Service (to be answered by plaintiffs and cross-complainants only)
  - a. ☐ All parties named in the complaint and cross-complaint have been served, have appeared, or have been dismissed.
  - b. ☐ The following parties named in the complaint or cross-complaint
    - (1) ☐ have not been served (specify names and explain why not):
    - (2) ☐ have been served but have not appeared and have not been dismissed (specify names):
    - (3) ☐ have had a default entered against them (specify names):
  - c. ☐ The following additional parties may be added (specify names, nature of involvement in case, and date by which they may be served):
4. Description of case
  - a. Type of case in ☐ complaint ☐ cross-complaint (Describe, including causes of action):



PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER:	CASE NUMBER:
DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:	

4. b. Provide a brief statement of the case, including any damages. *(If personal injury damages are sought, specify the injury and damages claimed, including medical expenses to date [indicate source and amount], estimated future medical expenses, lost earnings to date, and estimated future lost earnings. If equitable relief is sought, describe the nature of the relief.)*

☐ *(If more space is needed, check this box and attach a page designated as Attachment 4b.)*

5. **Jury or nonjury trial**

The party or parties request ☐ a jury trial ☐ a nonjury trial. *(If more than one party, provide the name of each party requesting a jury trial):*

6. **Trial date**

a. ☐ The trial has been set for (date):

b. ☐ No trial date has been set. This case will be ready for trial within 12 months of the date of the filing of the complaint *(if not, explain)*:

c. Dates on which parties or attorneys will not be available for trial *(specify dates and explain reasons for unavailability)*:

7. **Estimated length of trial**

The party or parties estimate that the trial will take *(check one)*:

a. ☐ days *(specify number)*:

b. ☐ hours *(short causes) (specify)*:

8. **Trial representation *(to be answered for each party)***

The party or parties will be represented at trial ☐ by the attorney or party listed in the caption ☐ by the following:

a. Attorney:

b. Firm:

c. Address:

d. Telephone number:

f. Fax number:

e. E-mail address:

g. Party represented:

☐ Additional representation is described in Attachment 8.

9. **Preference**

☐ This case is entitled to preference *(specify code section)*:

10. **Alternative dispute resolution (ADR)**

a. **ADR information package.** Please note that different ADR processes are available in different courts and communities; read the ADR information package provided by the court under rule 3.221 for information about the processes available through the court and community programs in this case.

(1) For parties represented by counsel: Counsel ☐ has ☐ has not provided the ADR information package identified in rule 3.221 to the client and reviewed ADR options with the client.

(2) For self-represented parties: Party ☐ has ☐ has not reviewed the ADR information package identified in rule 3.221.

b. **Referral to judicial arbitration or civil action mediation (if available).**

(1) ☐ This matter is subject to mandatory judicial arbitration under Code of Civil Procedure section 1141.11 or to civil action mediation under Code of Civil Procedure section 1775.3 because the amount in controversy does not exceed the statutory limit.

(2) ☐ Plaintiff elects to refer this case to judicial arbitration and agrees to limit recovery to the amount specified in Code of Civil Procedure section 1141.11.

(3) ☐ This case is exempt from judicial arbitration under rule 3.811 of the California Rules of Court or from civil action mediation under Code of Civil Procedure section 1775 et seq. *(specify exemption)*:

PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER:	CASE NUMBER:
DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:	

10. c. Indicate the ADR process or processes that the party or parties are willing to participate in, have agreed to participate in, or have already participated in (*check all that apply and provide the specified information*):

	The party or parties completing this form are willing to participate in the following ADR processes ( <i>check all that apply</i> ):	If the party or parties completing this form in the case <b>have agreed</b> to participate in or have already completed an ADR process or processes, indicate the status of the processes ( <i>attach a copy of the parties' ADR stipulation</i> ):
(1) Mediation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Mediation session not yet scheduled <input type="checkbox"/> Mediation session scheduled for (date): <input type="checkbox"/> Agreed to complete mediation by (date): <input type="checkbox"/> Mediation completed on (date):
(2) Settlement conference	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Settlement conference not yet scheduled <input type="checkbox"/> Settlement conference scheduled for (date): <input type="checkbox"/> Agreed to complete settlement conference by (date): <input type="checkbox"/> Settlement conference completed on (date):
(3) Neutral evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Neutral evaluation not yet scheduled <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral evaluation scheduled for (date): <input type="checkbox"/> Agreed to complete neutral evaluation by (date): <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral evaluation completed on (date):
(4) Nonbinding judicial arbitration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Judicial arbitration not yet scheduled <input type="checkbox"/> Judicial arbitration scheduled for (date): <input type="checkbox"/> Agreed to complete judicial arbitration by (date): <input type="checkbox"/> Judicial arbitration completed on (date):
(5) Binding private arbitration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Private arbitration not yet scheduled <input type="checkbox"/> Private arbitration scheduled for (date): <input type="checkbox"/> Agreed to complete private arbitration by (date): <input type="checkbox"/> Private arbitration completed on (date):
(6) Other ( <i>specify</i> ):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> ADR session not yet scheduled <input type="checkbox"/> ADR session scheduled for (date): <input type="checkbox"/> Agreed to complete ADR session by (date): <input type="checkbox"/> ADR completed on (date):

PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER:	CASE NUMBER:
DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:	

**11. Insurance**

- a. ☐ Insurance carrier, if any, for party filing this statement (name):
- b. Reservation of rights: ☐ Yes ☐ No
- c. ☐ Coverage Issues will significantly affect resolution of this case (explain):

**12. Jurisdiction**

Indicate any matters that may affect the court's jurisdiction or processing of this case and describe the status.

☐ Bankruptcy ☐ Other (specify):

Status:

**13. Related cases, consolidation, and coordination**

- a. ☐ There are companion, underlying, or related cases.

(1) Name of case:

(2) Name of court:

(3) Case number:

(4) Status:

☐ Additional cases are described in Attachment 13a.

- b. ☐ A motion to ☐ consolidate ☐ coordinate will be filed by (name party):

**14. Bifurcation**

- ☐ The party or parties intend to file a motion for an order bifurcating, severing, or coordinating the following issues or causes of action (specify moving party, type of motion, and reasons):

**15. Other motions**

- ☐ The party or parties expect to file the following motions before trial (specify moving party, type of motion, and issues):

**16. Discovery**

- a. ☐ The party or parties have completed all discovery.
- b. ☐ The following discovery will be completed by the date specified (describe all anticipated discovery):
- | <u>Party</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Date</u> |
|--------------|--------------------|-------------|
|--------------|--------------------|-------------|

- c. ☐ The following discovery issues, including issues regarding the discovery of electronically stored information, are anticipated (specify):

PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: _____	CASE NUMBER: _____
DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: _____	

## 17. Economic litigation

- a. ☐ This is a limited civil case (i.e., the amount demanded is \$25,000 or less) and the economic litigation procedures in Code of Civil Procedure sections 90-98 will apply to this case.
- b. ☐ This is a limited civil case and a motion to withdraw the case from the economic litigation procedures or for additional discovery will be filed (if checked, explain specifically why economic litigation procedures relating to discovery or trial should not apply to this case):

## 18. Other Issues

- ☐ The party or parties request that the following additional matters be considered or determined at the case management conference (specify):

## 19. Meet and confer

- a. ☐ The party or parties have met and conferred with all parties on all subjects required by rule 3.724 of the California Rules of Court (if not, explain):
- b. After meeting and conferring as required by rule 3.724 of the California Rules of Court, the parties agree on the following (specify):

## 20. Total number of pages attached (if any): \_\_\_\_\_

I am completely familiar with this case and will be fully prepared to discuss the status of discovery and alternative dispute resolution, as well as other issues raised by this statement, and will possess the authority to enter into stipulations on these issues at the time of the case management conference, including the written authority of the party where required.

Date:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

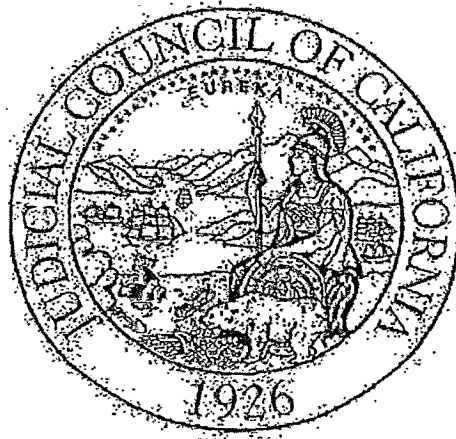
\_\_\_\_\_  
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

▶ \_\_\_\_\_  
(SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY)

▶ \_\_\_\_\_  
(SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY)

☐ Additional signatures are attached.

**ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION  
IN CIVIL CASES**



## Civil Appropriate Dispute Resolution (ADR) Information Sheet

Superior Court of California, San Mateo County

*Appropriate Dispute Resolution (ADR) is a way of solving legal problems without going to trial. All types of disputes can be resolved through ADR. The Court encourages you to use some form of ADR before you proceed to trial. The most popular form of ADR is mediation. The Multi-Option ADR Project can help you choose the option that is best for your case and refer you to an experienced ADR provider.*

### What are the Advantages of Using ADR?

- ☞ **Faster** – Traditional litigation can take years to complete but ADR usually takes weeks or months.
- ☞ **Cheaper** – Parties can save on attorneys' fees and litigation costs.
- ☞ **More control & flexibility** – Parties choose the ADR process most appropriate for their case.
- ☞ **Cooperative & less stressful** – In mediation, parties cooperate to find a mutually agreeable solution to their dispute.

### What are the Disadvantages of Using ADR?

- ☞ **You may go to Court anyway** – If you can't resolve your case using ADR, you may still have to spend time and money on your lawsuit.
- ☞ **Not free** – The neutrals charge fees (except in judicial arbitration), but you may qualify for financial aid.

### Are There Different Kinds of ADR?

- ☞ **Mediation** – A neutral person (mediator) helps the parties communicate, clarify facts, identify legal issues, explore settlement options and agree on a solution that is acceptable to all sides.
- ☞ **Judicial Arbitration** – Is an informal hearing where a neutral person (arbitrator) reviews the evidence, hears arguments and makes a decision on your case. In non-binding judicial arbitration, parties have the right to reject the arbitrator's decision and proceed to trial. For more information regarding judicial arbitration, please see the attached sheet.
- ☞ **Binding Arbitration** – The parties agree ahead of time to accept the arbitrator's decision as final. Parties who choose binding arbitration give up their right to go to Court and their right to appeal the arbitrator's decision.
- ☞ **Neutral Evaluation** – A neutral person (evaluator) listens to the parties, asks them questions about their case, reviews evidence and may hear witness testimony. The evaluator helps the parties identify the most important legal issues in their case and gives them an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of each side's case. Special neutral evaluation guidelines are available on the Court's website at [www.sanmateocourt.org/adr](http://www.sanmateocourt.org/adr).
- ☞ **Settlement Conference** – Although similar to mediation, the neutral (a judge) may take more control in encouraging parties to settle. Settlement conferences take place at the courthouse. All cases have a mandatory settlement conference approximately 2-3 weeks before the trial date.

### How Does Voluntary Mediation/Neutral Evaluation Work in San Mateo County?

- ☞ The person who files the lawsuit (the plaintiff) must include this ADR Information Sheet with the complaint when serving the defendants in the case.
- ☞ All the parties in your case will meet with a judge at your first Case Management Conference (CMC), which is scheduled within 120 days of the filing of the complaint. The judge will speak to you about your voluntary ADR options, encourage you to participate in ADR and ask you to meet with Court ADR staff.
- ☞ If you and the parties decide to use ADR, Local Rule 2.3(i)(3) states that you must file a *Stipulation and Order to ADR* with the Court Clerk's Office. This form lets the Court know both whom you have selected as your ADR neutral and the date of the ADR session.
- ☞ You and the other parties can find your own ADR neutral for the case or use a neutral who is on the Court's ADR Panel.
  - For a list of Court ADR neutrals and their resumes, visit the Court's website at [www.sanmateocourt.org/adr](http://www.sanmateocourt.org/adr). (Go to "Civil ADR Program," "Civil ADR Program Panelist List" and click on any provider's name.)
- ☞ If you decide to do ADR and file a *Stipulation and Order to ADR* at least 10 days before your first CMC, the Court will postpone (continue) your first CMC for 90 days to allow the parties time to resolve the case using ADR. The Clerk's Office will send you a notice with your new CMC date.
- ☞ Within 10 days of completing ADR, you and your lawyer (if you have one) must fill out either an Evaluation By Attorneys or Client Evaluation and mail or fax it to the ADR offices at: 400 County Center, Redwood City, CA 94063; (650) 599-1754 (fax).

### Do I Have to Pay to Use ADR?

- ☞ Yes. You and the other parties will pay the ADR neutral directly. However, you do not have to pay the Court for either judicial arbitration or for the mandatory settlement conference that is scheduled before your trial.
- ☞ If you expect to have difficulty paying the ADR provider's fee, ask the ADR Coordinator for a financial aid application. You will need to fill out this application to determine whether or not you qualify for financial assistance.

In San Mateo County, parties also can take their case to the community mediation organization, the Peninsula Conflict Resolution Center ("PCRC"), and have their case mediated by PCRC's panel of trained and experienced volunteer mediators. To learn more about programs and fees, contact PCRC's Manager of Mediation Programs at (650) 513-0330.

For more information, visit the court website at [www.sanmateocourt.org/adr](http://www.sanmateocourt.org/adr) or contact the ADR Program: 400 County Center, Redwood City, CA 94063. Phone: (650) 599-1070, (650) 599-1073 and fax: (650) 599-1754

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Appropriate Dispute Resolution Information Sheet  
Form adopted for Mandatory Use [CA Rule of Court §3.221] Local Court Form ADR-CV-8 [Sept, 2010, Revised Jan. 2013] [www.sanmateocourt.org](http://www.sanmateocourt.org)

Judicial Arbitration, one of the available Appropriate Dispute Resolution (ADR) options, differs from other options in that it is usually court-ordered, unless the parties agree to it.

#### What are the Advantages of Using Judicial Arbitration?

- ☞ **Free** - Parties do not have to pay for the arbitrator's fee.
- ☞ **Fast** - Parties are usually given 120 days from the date of the Case Management Conference (CMC) to have their case heard by the appointed arbitrator.
- ☞ **Informal** - The hearing is conducted by an arbitrator who issues an award. (Arbitrators are usually attorneys who practice or have practiced in San Mateo County.)

#### What are the Disadvantages of Using Judicial Arbitration?

- ☞ The award issued by the arbitrator is not always binding (unless the parties stipulated otherwise). If any party requests a trial within 30 days of the award, the award becomes void and the case continues on to trial.

#### How Does Judicial Arbitration Work in San Mateo County?

- ☞ During your first CMC hearing, the judge may decide to order you to judicial arbitration. You will then receive instructions and a proposed list of arbitrators in the mail.
- ☞ Parties also may agree to judicial arbitration by filing a *Stipulation and Order to ADR* form at least 10 days before the first CMC. The CMC clerk will then vacate your CMC hearing and send the case to arbitration. The parties will receive instructions and a proposed list of arbitrators in the mail.
- ☞ Parties can stipulate (agree) to an arbitrator on the Court's Judicial Arbitration Panel list. Otherwise, proposed names of arbitrators will be sent to the parties.
  - For a list of arbitrators, their resumes, and other information, visit the Court's website at [www.sanmateocourt.org/adr](http://www.sanmateocourt.org/adr). (Go to "Judicial Arbitration Program," "Judicial Arbitration Panelist List" and click on the arbitrator's name. To view the arbitrators by subject matter, click on "Judicial Arbitration Panelists by Subject Matter.")
- ☞ After the arbitration hearing is held and the arbitrator issues an award, the parties have 30 days to turn down/reject the award by filing a Trial de Novo (unless they have stipulated that the award would be binding).
- ☞ If the parties reject the award and request a Trial de Novo, the Court will send out notices to the parties of the Mandatory Settlement Conference date and the trial date.
- ☞ Following your arbitration hearing, you will also receive an evaluation form to be filled out and returned to the Arbitration Administrator.

For more information, visit the court website at [www.sanmateocourt.org/adr](http://www.sanmateocourt.org/adr) or contact Judicial Arbitration: 400 County Center, Redwood City, CA 94063.  
Phone: (650) 599-1070 or (650) 599-1073 and Fax: (650) 599-1754

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Attorney or Party without Attorney (Name, Address, Telephone, Fax, State Bar membership number):	Court Use Only
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN MATEO Hall of Justice and Records 400 County Center Redwood City, CA 94063-1655 (650) 363-4711	
Plaintiff(s):	Case number:
Defendant(s):	Current CMC Date:

### STIPULATION AND ORDER TO APPROPRIATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Plaintiff will file this stipulation with the Clerk's Office 10 days prior to or 3 weeks following the first Case Management Conference unless directed otherwise by the Court and ADR Director [Local Rule 2.3(i)(3)]. Please attach a Service List.

The parties hereby stipulate that all claims in this action shall be submitted to (select one):

- ☐ Voluntary Mediation
 ☐ Binding Arbitration (private)
 ☐ Neutral Evaluation
 ☐ Settlement Conference (private)
 ☐ Non-Binding Judicial Arbitration CCP 1141.12
 ☐ Summary Jury Trial
 ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Case Type: \_\_\_\_\_

Neutral's name and telephone number: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of session: \_\_\_\_\_

(Required for continuance of CMC except for non-binding judicial arbitration)

Identify by name the parties to attend ADR session: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Original Signatures

Type or print name of ☒ Party without attorney ☐ Attorney for  
☐ Plaintiff/Petitioner ☐ Defendant/Respondent/Contestant

\_\_\_\_\_  
 (Signature)  
 Attorney or Party without attorney

Type or print name of ☐ Party without attorney ☐ Attorney for  
☐ Plaintiff/Petitioner ☐ Defendant/Respondent/Contestant

\_\_\_\_\_  
 (Signature)  
 Attorney or Party without attorney

Type or print name of ☐ Party without attorney ☐ Attorney for  
☐ Plaintiff/Petitioner ☐ Defendant/Respondent/Contestant

\_\_\_\_\_  
 (Signature)  
 Attorney or Party without attorney

Type or print name of ☐ Party without attorney ☐ Attorney for  
☐ Plaintiff/Petitioner ☐ Defendant/Respondent/Contestant

\_\_\_\_\_  
 (Signature)  
 Attorney or Party without attorney

IT IS SO ORDERED:

Date:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Judge of the Superior Court of San Mateo County

## ADR Stipulation and Evaluation Instructions

In accordance with *Local Rule 2.3(i)(3)*, all parties going to ADR must complete a Stipulation and Order to ADR and file it with the Clerk of the Superior Court. The Office of the Clerk is located at:

Clerk of the Superior Court, Civil Division  
Attention: Case Management Conference Clerk  
Superior Court of California, County of San Mateo  
400 County Center  
Redwood City, CA 94063-1655

There is no filing fee for filing the stipulation. An incomplete stipulation will be returned to the parties by the Clerk's Office. All stipulations must include the following:

- ☐ Original signatures for all attorneys (and/or parties in pro per);
- ☐ The name of the neutral;
- ☐ Date of the ADR session; and
- ☐ Service List (Counsel need not serve the stipulation on parties).

Parties mutually agree on a neutral and schedule ADR sessions directly with the neutral. If parties would like a copy of the court's Civil ADR Program Panelist List and information sheets on individual panelists, they may visit the court's website at [www.sanmateocourt.org/adr](http://www.sanmateocourt.org/adr).

### If Filing the Stipulation Prior to an Initial Case Management Conference

To stipulate to ADR prior to the initial case management conference, parties must file a completed stipulation at least 10 days before the scheduled case management conference. The clerk will send notice of a new case management conference date approximately 90 days from the current date to allow time for the ADR process to be completed.

### If Filing Stipulation Following a Case Management Conference

When parties come to an agreement at a case management conference to utilize ADR, they have 21 days from the date of the case management conference to file a Stipulation and Order to ADR with the court [*Local Rule 2.3(i)(3)*].

### Post-ADR Session Evaluations

*Local Rule 2.3(i)(5)* requires submission of post-ADR session evaluations within 10 days of completion of the ADR process. Evaluations are to be filled out by both attorneys and clients. A copy of the Evaluation By Attorneys and Client Evaluation are attached to the Civil ADR Program Panelist List or can be downloaded from the court's web site.

### Non-Binding Judicial Arbitration

Names and dates are not needed for stipulations to judicial arbitration. The Judicial Arbitration Administrator will send a list of names to parties once a stipulation has been submitted.

For further information regarding San Mateo Superior Court's Civil ADR and Judicial Arbitration Programs, visit the Court's website at [www.sanmateocourt.org/adr](http://www.sanmateocourt.org/adr) or contact the ADR offices at (650) 599-1070 or (650) 599-1073.

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address): Andrew Christensen, 260748 Andrew J. Christensen, Attorney at Law 1970 Broadway, Suite 550 Oakland, CA 94612 TELEPHONE NO.: (510)761-7183 ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Plaintiff	FOR COURT USE ONLY <b>FILED</b> <b>SAN MATEO COUNTY</b> SEP 18 2018 Clerk of the Superior Court By <u>                    </u> DEPUTY CLERK
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Superior Court of California, San Mateo County 400 County Center Redwood City, CA 94063-1655	
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: Gregory Snider and Bryn Snider DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: Wells Fargo Bank N.A. Et al.	CASE NUMBER: 18CIV04465
<b>PROOF OF SERVICE OF SUMMONS</b>	Ref. No. or File No.:

1. At the time of service I was a citizen of the United States, at least 18 years of age and not a party to this action. **BY FAX**
2. I served copies of: Summons, Complaint, Case Management Statement, Notice of Case Management Conference, ADR Packet

3. a. Party served: Wells Fargo Bank N.A.

b. Person Served: Sandra Farneth - CSC - Person Authorized to Accept Service of Process

4. Address where the party was served: 2710 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 150N  
 Sacramento, CA 95833

5. I served the party

a. by personal service. I personally delivered the documents listed in item 2 to the party or person authorized to receive service of process for the party (1) on (date): 09/17/2018 (2) at (time): 1:43PM

6. The "Notice to the Person Served" (on the summons) was completed as follows:

d. on behalf of:

Wells Fargo Bank N.A.  
 under: CCP 416.10 (corporation)

7. Person who served papers

a. Name: Spenser G. Fritz  
 b. Address: One Legal - 194-Marin  
 504 Redwood Blvd #223  
 Novato, CA 94947

c. Telephone: 415-491-0606

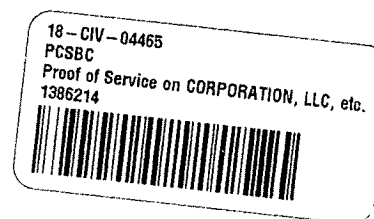
d. The fee for service was: \$ 40.00

e I am:

- (3) registered California process server.  
 (i) Employee or independent contractor.  
 (ii) Registration No.: 2016-05  
 (iii) County: Sacramento

8. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America and the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

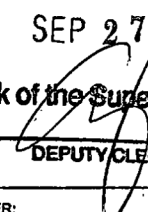
Date: 09/17/2018



Spenser G. Fritz  
 (NAME OF PERSON WHO SERVED PAPERS)

(SIGNATURE)

Code of Civil Procedure, § 417.10

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address): Andrew Christensen, 260748 Andrew J. Christensen, Attorney at Law 1970 Broadway, Suite 550 Oakland, CA 94612 TELEPHONE NO.: (510)761-7183 ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Plaintiff	FOR COURT USE ONLY  <b>FILED</b> <b>SAN MATEO COUNTY</b>  SEP 27 2018  Clerk of the Superior Court By  DEPUTY CLERK
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Superior Court of California, San Mateo County 400 County Center Redwood City, CA 94063-1655	
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: Gregory Snider and Bryn Snider DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: Wells Fargo Bank N.A. et al.	CASE NUMBER: 18CIV04465
<b>PROOF OF SERVICE OF SUMMONS</b>	Ref. No. or File No.:

1. At the time of service I was a citizen of the United States, at least 18 years of age and not a party to this action.
2. I served copies of: Summons; Complaint; Case Management Statement; Notice of Case Management Conference; ADR Information

BY FAX

3. a. Party served: Wilmington Savings Fund Society, FSB D/B/A/ Christiana Trust, as Trustee for Brougham Fund 1

b. Person Served: KAREN ALLAN, Vice President - Person Authorized to Accept Service of Process

4. Address where the party was served: 500 Delaware  
Wilmington, DE 19801

5. I served the party

b. by substituted service. On (date): 09/19/2018 at (time): 11:15AM I left the documents listed in item 2 with or in the presence of: Cara Liter, Receptionist - Person In Ch

(1) (business) a person at least 18 years of age apparently in charge at the office or usual place of business of the person to be served. I informed him or her of the general nature of the papers.

(4) A declaration of mailing is attached.

6. The "Notice to the Person Served" (on the summons) was completed as follows:  
d. on behalf of:

Wilmington Savings Fund Society, FSB D/B/A/ Christiana Trust, as Trustee for Brougham Fund 1 Trust  
under: CCP 416.10 (corporation).

7. Person who served papers

a. Name: Michelle L. McLean  
b. Address: One Legal - 194-Marin  
504 Redwood Blvd #223  
Novato, CA 94947

c. Telephone number: 415-491-0606  
d. The fee for service was: \$ 199.75  
e. I am:

(1) Not a registered California process server.

18 - CIV - 04465  
PCSB  
Proof of Service on CORPORATION, LLC, etc.  
1405024

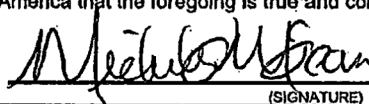


8. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Date: 09/24/2018

Michelle L. McLean

(NAME OF PERSON WHO SERVED PAPERS)

  
(SIGNATURE)

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name and Address): Andrew Christensen, 260748 Andrew J. Christensen, Attorney at Law 1970 Broadway, Suite 550 Oakland, CA 94612		TELEPHONE NO.: (510)761-7183		FOR COURT USE ONLY	
ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Plaintiff		Ref. No. or File No.			
Insert name of court, judicial district or branch court, if any: San Mateo 400 County Center Redwood City, CA 94063-1655					
PLAINTIFF: Gregory Snider and Bryn Snider					
DEFENDANT: Wells Fargo Bank N.A. et al.					
PROOF OF SERVICE BY MAIL	01/09/2019	9:00AM	Dept. 11	CASE NUMBER: 18CIV04465	

I am a citizen of the United States, over the age of 18 and not a party to the within action. My business address is 504 Redwood Blvd., Suite 223 Novato, CA 94947.

BY FAX

On 09/21/2018, after substituted service under section CCP 415.20(a) or 415.20(b) or FRCP 4(e)(2)(B) or FRCP 4(h)(1)(B) was made (if applicable), I mailed copies of the:

Summons; Complaint; Case Management Statement; Notice of Case Management Conference; ADR Information

to the person to be served at the place where the copies were left by placing a true copy thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope, with First Class postage thereon fully prepaid, in the United States Mail at Los Angeles, California, addressed as follows:

Wilmington Savings Fund Society, FSB D/B/A/ Christiana Trust, as Trustee for Brougham Fund 1 Trust  
KAREN ALLAN, Vice President  
500 Delaware  
Wilmington, DE 19801

I am readily familiar with the firm's practice for collection and processing of documents for mailing. Under that practice, it would be deposited within the United States Postal Service, on that same day, with postage thereon fully prepaid, in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of the party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date is more than one (1) day after date of deposit for mailing in affidavit.

Fee for Service: \$ 199.75

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

One Legal - 194-Marin  
504 Redwood Blvd #223  
Novato, CA 94947



Vinnie Garcia  
EXHIBIT B TO NOTICE OF REMOVAL  
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